

# Exhibit X



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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY. DOCKET NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
61/435,564	01/24/2011		220	RALEP046+		

CONFIRMATION NO. 6704

21912  
VAN PELT, YI & JAMES LLP  
10050 N. FOOTHILL BLVD #200  
CUPERTINO, CA 95014

FILING RECEIPT



Date Mailed: 02/22/2011

Receipt is acknowledged of this provisional patent application. It will not be examined for patentability and will become abandoned not later than twelve months after its filing date. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. **If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections**

Applicant(s)

Gregory G. Raleigh, Woodside, CA;

Power of Attorney:

Michael Schallop--44319

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 02/17/2011

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 61/435,564**

**Projected Publication Date:** None, application is not eligible for pre-grant publication

**Non-Publication Request:** No

**Early Publication Request:** No  
**Title**

FRAMEWORK FOR DEVICE ASSISTED SERVICES

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international

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Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

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### Provisional Application for Patent Cover Sheet

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c)

#### Inventor(s)

Inventor 1

**Remove**

Given Name

Middle Name

Family Name

City

State

Country i

Gregory

G.

Raleigh

Woodside

CA

US

All Inventors Must Be Listed – Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

**Add**

#### Title of Invention

FRAMEWORK FOR DEVICE ASSISTED SERVICES

Attorney Docket Number (if applicable)

RALEP046+

#### Correspondence Address

Direct all correspondence to (select one):

☒ The address corresponding to Customer Number

☐ Firm or Individual Name

Customer Number

21912

The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

☒ No.

☐ Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are:

## Entity Status

Applicant claims small entity status under 37 CFR 1.27

- ☐ Yes, applicant qualifies for small entity status under 37 CFR 1.27
- ☒ No

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Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or an issued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available.

## Signature

Please see 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Michael J. Schallop/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2011-01-24
First Name	Michael	Last Name	Schallop	Registration Number (If appropriate)	44319

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.51. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 8 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **This form can only be used when in conjunction with EFS-Web. If this form is mailed to the USPTO, it may cause delays in handling the provisional application.**

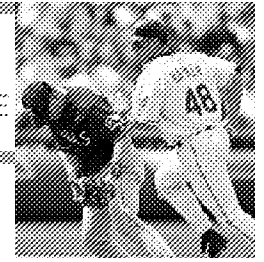
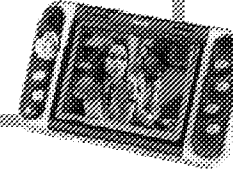
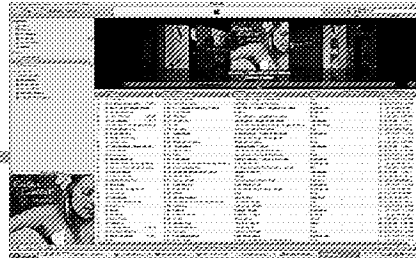
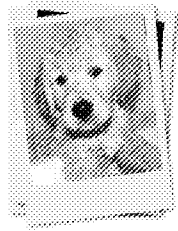
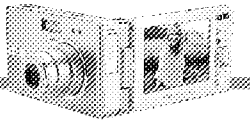
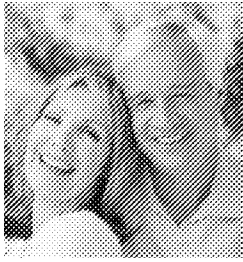
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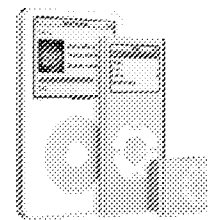
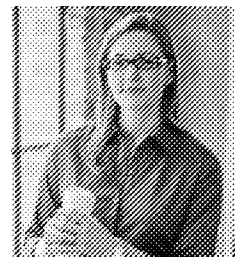
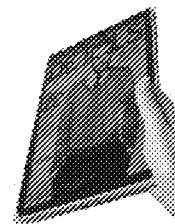
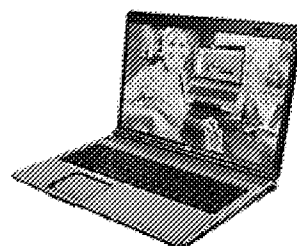
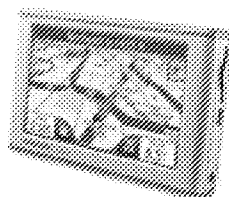
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## Framework for Device Assisted Services (DAS) Provisional Patent Application







## Proxy Service Function Service Usage Classification

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- It is becoming increasingly important to associate device access network services usage (e.g. network data services usage, voice services usage, etc.) to the applications (e.g. application, widget, service, process, embedded object, or any combination of these, etc.) that are using the services. This information is used in a variety of ways, including but not limited to:
  - Classifying service usage to assist a user to understand one or more aspects of service usage
    - e.g. Notifying a user about which applications are consuming service usage, or how much service usage one or more applications are consuming (e.g. amount of usage)
  - Classifying service usage for the purpose of service control policy enforcement
    - e.g. traffic control, QoS control, QoS channel setup, application based service classification or usage controls, etc.
  - Classifying service usage for the purpose of service charging accounting
- Various embodiments disclosed herein provide a way for device software agents, integrated into the device in addition to an operating system or as an integral set of functions in an operating system, to track network service usage through a proxy service function back to an originating application that utilizes the proxy service function to assist in transferring data between a network and the application (e.g. application, widget, service, process, embedded object, or any combination of these, etc.).



## Proxy Service Function Service Usage Classification Cont'd

- In some existing device OS, a proxy service function is used to manage the network service flows between the network and an application (e.g. application, widget, service, process, embedded object, or any combination of these, etc.) and the proxy service is stored in the OS as the application responsible for using services rather than the application actually using the network service.
  - For example, in the Android OS, there exists a “media service” OS library software program function that manages the network stack interface for download of network data (typically, but not limited to multi-media data). The device makes a request to the media service which then performs various network stack interface functions to transfer the network data between the device application and the networks. The media service can also process media files to determine how best to decode the multi-media and play the multi-media on the device UI (e.g. determine the media filing coding standard [MP3, MP4, OGG, H.264, VP8, etc.] decode the media, select a player for the media [e.g. libstagefright (an Android streaming service library function), a 3<sup>rd</sup> party or OEM media player, etc.] and send the decoded media to the media player for UI playback). In the case of the media service, the data flows to the network can be classified by various device service usage monitoring agents (e.g. a kernel agent in the network stack) as belonging to the media service, not the originating application, and the OS provides no mechanism for tracking the usage back to the originating application.
  - Another example in the Android OS is the “media” OS library software program that is used by applications such as the Android browser, Android store app downloader, the Gmail client, OS updater, etc. The media function manages network data transfers for such applications, allowing an application to launch a data transfer request and then continue other operations while the media service is managing the network data transfer. In the case of the media function, the data flows to the network can be classified as belonging to the media function, not the originating application, and the OS provides no Techniques/Mechanisms of tracking the usage back to the originating application
  - As another example, some higher level library software functions or framework software functions provide proxy server client functions that encapsulate native application traffic to send application flows to a network proxy server for further network traffic processing, and this proxy client function sits above the network stack. Examples of this include the Android.net library function, the Apache library function, and the Java.net library function, 3<sup>rd</sup> party proxy server client functions or tunneling protocol functions, and other proxy server client functions or tunneling protocol functions.
  - As another example, there are system services (e.g. DNS, certificate management, etc.) for many OS (e.g. Windows 7 and other Windows versions). Similar to the above, these OS functions manage data transfer with the OS network stack interface for an originating application and the device network stack service flows can be classified back to these OS functions, but not to the originating applications.



## Android Media Service Data Flow Classification Embodiments

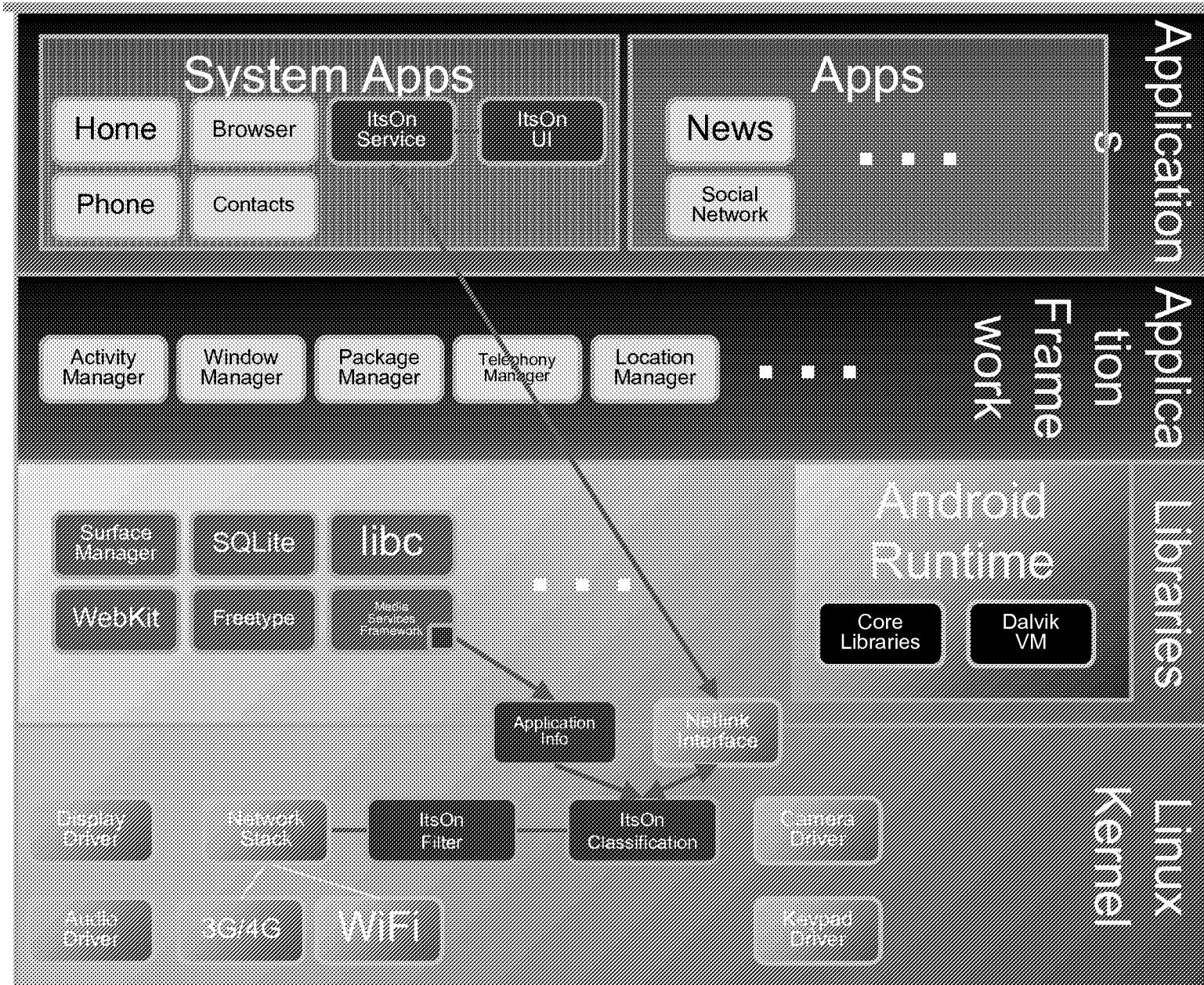
- A. Techniques/Mechanisms to identify an application name, i.d., process, etc. for an application (e.g. application, widget, service, process, embedded object, or any combination of these, etc.) that requests from a media service manager a data transfer (data transfer request) that includes a network resource identifier (e.g. IP address, url, remote file name/address, stream name, object name, or any combination of these identifiers) that identifies a source (or a proxy to the source) of the data to be transferred or a data object to be transferred,
  - 1. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to identify the originating application is provided by a software agent (the Service Classification and Accounting Agent) that monitors and stores the application name, i.d., process, etc. for each application that requests a data transfer from the media service manager or that conducts a data transfer with the media service manager,
    - i. Where the Service Classification and Accounting Agent is implemented by including a requesting application storing function in the media services manager
      - a. Where the Service Classification and Accounting Agent further identifies and stores information about the network resource identifier along with the entry specifying the requesting application name, i.d. process, etc.,
- B. Techniques/Mechanisms within the media service manager to transfer the requested data from the network resource identifier by mapping the transfer request and network resource identifier into one or more data flow connections communicated through a device networking stack (and, in some embodiments, managing the resulting flow of data between the network and device stack and/or between the network stack and the application),
- C. Techniques/Mechanisms to identify the resulting network data flows,
  - 1. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to identify the resulting network data flows is provided by a Service Classification and Accounting Agent that monitors and records the resulting network data flow identifiers (e.g. data flow tag, IP address, TCPIP identifier, layer 7 identifier, socket tuple, etc.),



## Android Media Service Data Flow Classification Embodiments Cont'd

- D. Techniques/Mechanisms to associate the resulting network data flows back to the application name, i.d., process, etc. (e.g. UID in Android),
  - 1. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to associate the resulting network data flows back to the application name, i.d., process, etc. are provided by a Service Classification and Accounting Agent that inspects the resulting network data flows to determine a match between with one or more aspects of the network resource identifier stored in association with the requesting application name, i.d., process, etc.,
  - 2. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to associate the resulting network data flows back to the application name, i.d., process, etc. are provided by a Service Classification and Accounting Agent that tracks the data flow from the interface between the media service manager and the application, through each stage of media service manager data flow processing to the resulting network data flow between the media service manager and the network stack,
    - I. (Virtual Tagging) Where the tracking is accomplished by identifying and recording, at each traffic processing step within the media services manager, an association between the traffic flows at once side of the traffic processing step and the traffic flows at the other side of the traffic processing step.
      - a. And if there are more than one traffic processing step, following the associations made for each step to create an association for all steps.
    - II. (Literal Tagging) Where the tracking is accomplished by tagging the data flows at one side of the media service manager traffic processing and identifying the tag at the other side of the media service manager traffic processing.
- E. Techniques/Mechanisms to create an accounting record for the resulting network data flow usage, or Techniques/Mechanisms to enforce a network traffic control policy on the resulting network data flows, or Techniques/Mechanisms to create a service usage notification for the resulting network data flow usage.
- F. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be stored in a local device (or OS) data base. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to a device (or OS) UI function for the purpose of displaying usage classifications to a user. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to other applications, OS service functions, other device software functions, or network based service classification and/or accounting functions.

# Media Service Classification in ANDROID



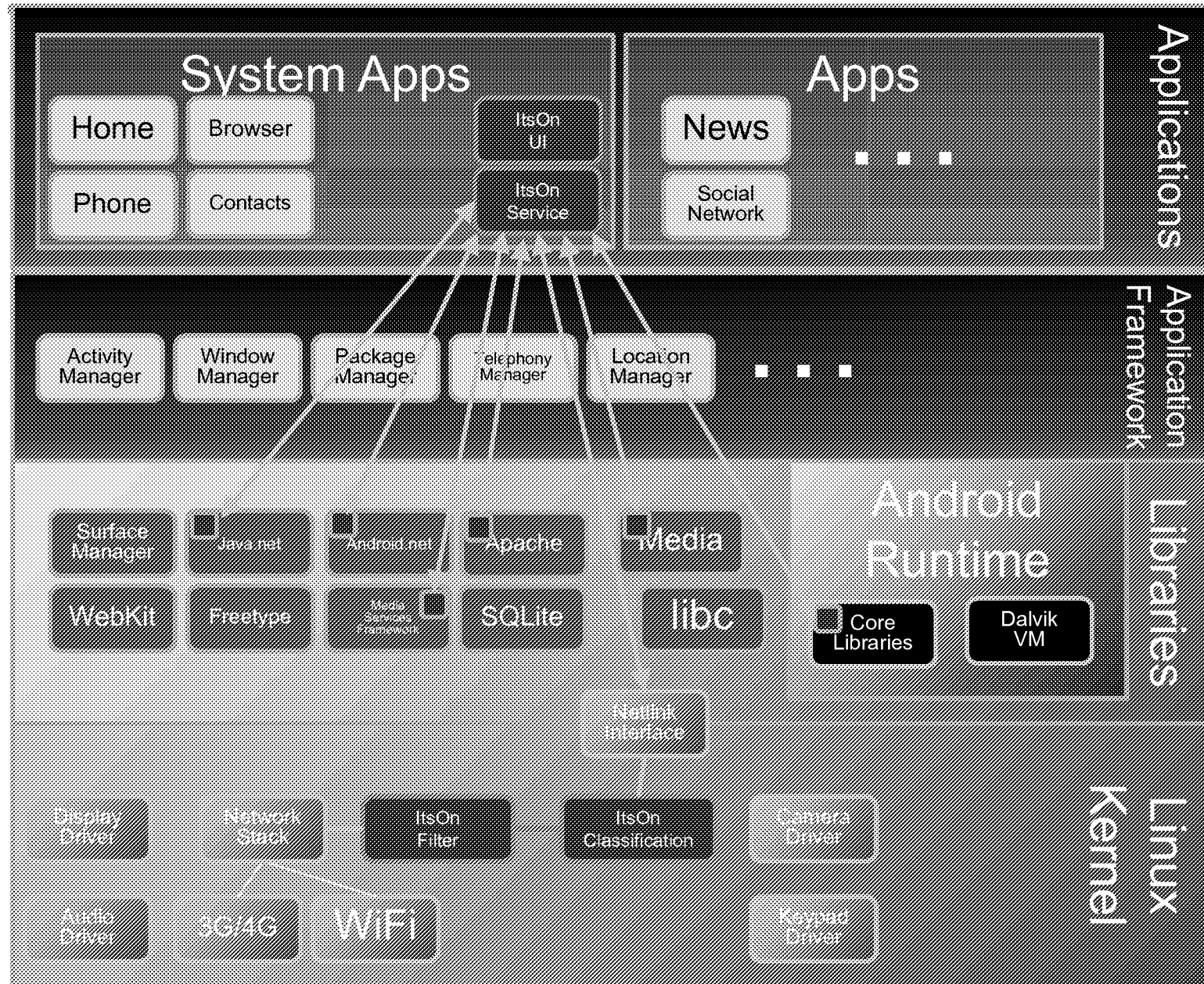
## LEGEND:

■ = Service Classification and Accounting Agent (shown inside of Media Services framework library function)

Note: In this embodiment, items 400 and 500 are inside the App Info and Classification functions.



# Proxy Service Classification in Android



## LEGEND:

■ = Service Classification and Accounting Agent (shown inside of various Proxy Service framework library functions)

Note: In this embodiment, items 400 and 500 are inside the ItsOn Service.



# Proxy Service Manager

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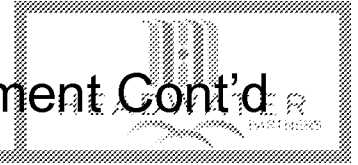
- In some embodiments, a proxy network service manager refers to an intermediary data flow function in a device operating system that sits on a data path between a device application and a device networking stack interface to provide a level of network service abstraction from the network stack interface, a higher level service function above the network stack interface, enhanced or special traffic processing functions, media service transfer management, file download service, HTTP proxy service functions, QoS differentiation, or other similar or related higher level traffic processing.
- Example Proxy Service Managers include the following: media service manager (e.g. android media service library function), email service manager, DNS function, software download service manager, media download manager, data download service manager, Android "media" library function, Android.net library function, Java.net library function, Apache library function, other similar software/library functions or services in other device operating systems, SMTP/IMAP/POP proxy, HTTP proxy, IM proxy, VPN service manager, SSL proxy, etc.





## Generalized OS Proxy Service Data Flow Classification Embodiment

- A. Techniques/Mechanisms to identify an application name, i.d., process, etc. for an application (e.g. application, widget, service, process, embedded object, or any combination of these, etc.) that requests from a proxy service manager a data transfer (data transfer request) that includes a network resource identifier (e.g. IP address, url, remote file name/address, stream name, object name, or any combination of these identifiers) that identifies a source (or a proxy to the source) of the data to be transferred or a data object to be transferred,
  - 1. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to identify the originating application is provided by a Service Classification and Accounting Agent that monitors and stores the application name, i.d., process, etc. for each application that requests a data transfer from the proxy service manager or that conducts a data transfer with the proxy service manager,
    - i. Where the Service Classification and Accounting Agent is implemented by including a requesting application storing function in the proxy services manager
      - a. Where the Service Classification and Accounting Agent further identifies and stores information about the network resource identifier along with the entry specifying the requesting application name, i.d. process, etc.,
- B. Techniques/Mechanisms within the proxy service manager to transfer the requested data from the network resource identifier by mapping the transfer request and network resource identifier into one or more data flow connections communicated through a device networking stack (and possibly managing the resulting flow of data between the network and device stack and/or between the network stack and the application),
- C. Techniques/Mechanisms to identify the resulting network data flows,
  - 1. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to identify the resulting network data flows is provided by a Service Classification and Accounting Agent that monitors and records the resulting network data flow identifiers (e.g. data flow tag, IP address, TCPIP identifier, layer 7 identifier, socket tuple, etc.),



## Generalized OS Proxy Service Data Flow Classification Embodiment Cont'd

- D. Techniques/Mechanisms to associate the resulting network data flows back to the application name, i.d., process, etc. (e.g. UID in Android),
  - 1. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to associate the resulting network data flows back to the application name, i.d., process, etc. are provided by a Service Classification and Accounting Agent that inspects the resulting network data flows to determine a match between with one or more aspects of the network resource identifier stored in association with the requesting application name, i.d., process, etc.,
  - 2. Where the Techniques/Mechanisms to associate the resulting network data flows back to the application name, i.d., process, etc. are provided by a Service Classification and Accounting Agent that tracks the data flow from the interface between the media service manager and the application, through each stage of media service manager data flow processing to the resulting network data flow between the media service manager and the network stack,
    - I. (Virtual Tagging) Where the tracking is accomplished by identifying and recording, at each traffic processing step within the media services manager, an association between the traffic flows at once side of the traffic processing step and the traffic flows at the other side of the traffic processing step.
      - a. And if there are more than one traffic processing step, following the associations made for each step to create an association for all steps.
    - II. (Literal Tagging) Where the tracking is accomplished by tagging the data flows at one side of the media service manager traffic processing and identifying the tag at the other side of the media service manager traffic processing.
- E. Techniques/Mechanisms to create an accounting record for the resulting network data flow usage, or Techniques/Mechanisms to enforce a network traffic control policy on the resulting network data flows, or Techniques/Mechanisms to create a service usage notification for the resulting network data flow usage
- F. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be stored in a local device (or OS) data base. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to a device (or OS) UI function for the purpose of displaying usage classifications to a user. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to other applications, OS service functions, other device software functions, or network based service classification and/or accounting functions.



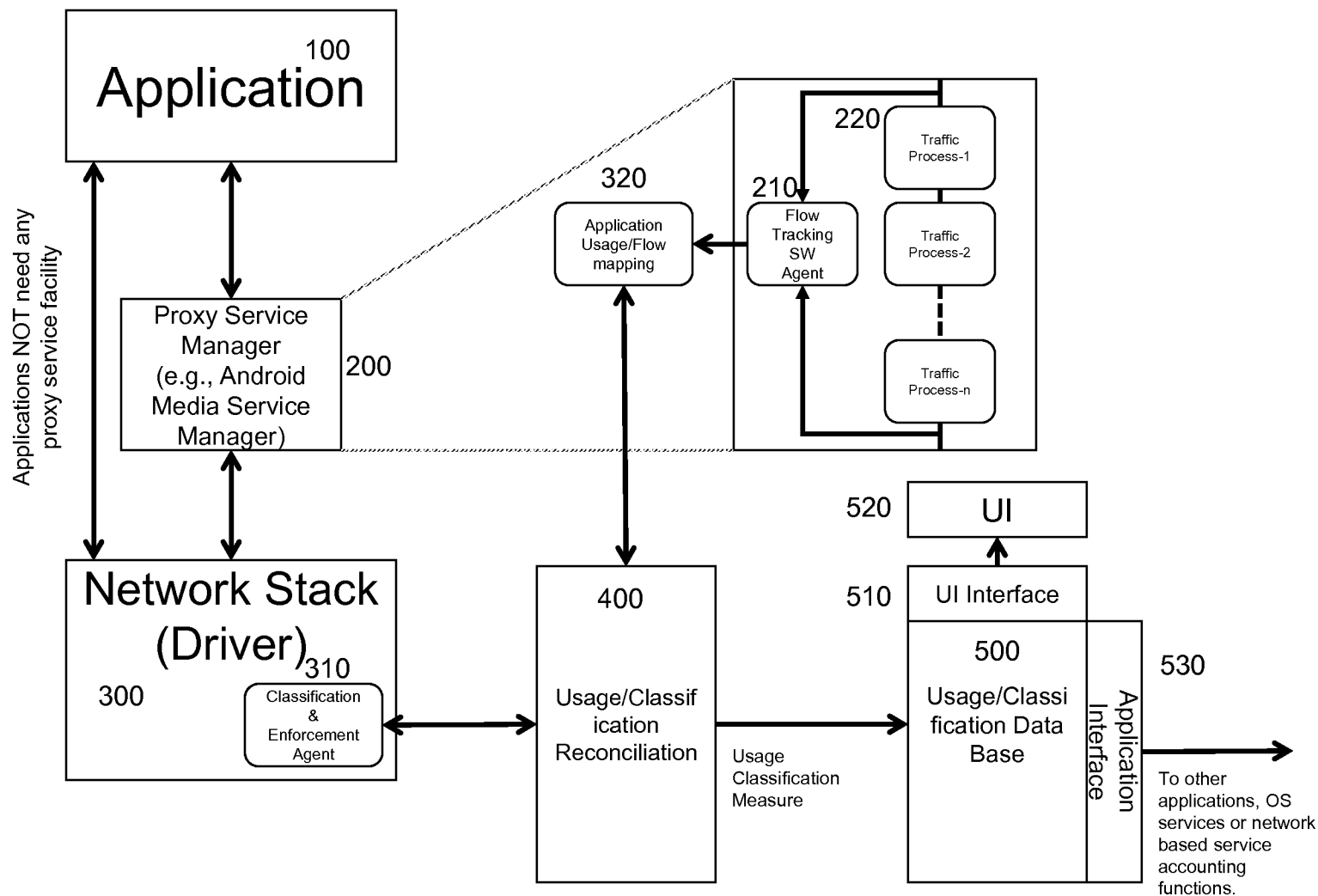
## OS Proxy Service Data Flow Classification Detailed Example Embodiment

### Virtual Tagging Detailed Embodiment Description

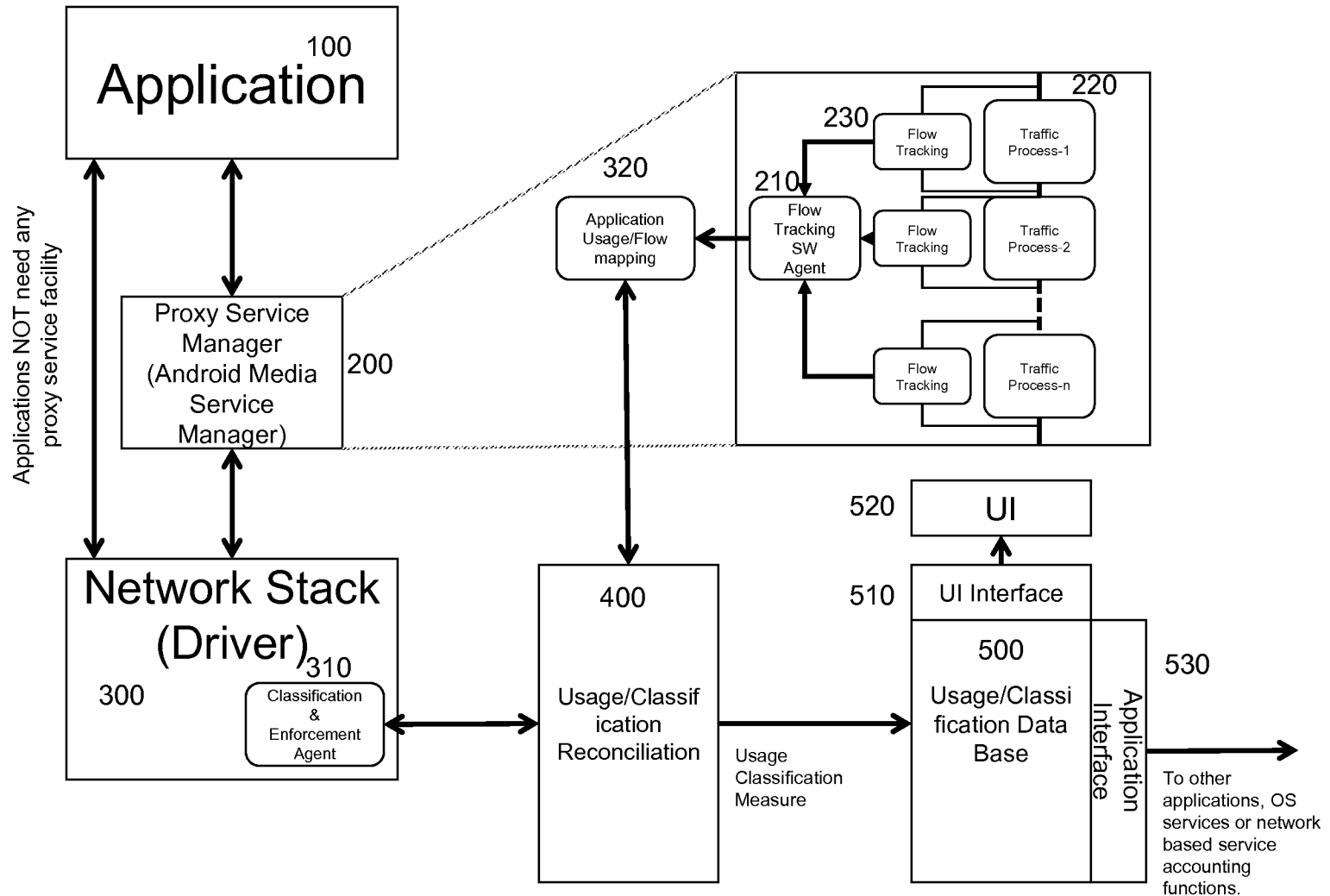
Note that the number of detailed embodiments are numerous and this detailed description is provided for instructive purposes and not to indicate any limitation to the general embodiments described herein.

- A. Pandora application calls the Media Service Function with a Network Resource Indicator (NRI) that includes a Pandora url with song identifier included in the url descriptor. Pandora receives back from Media Service Function a media object handle descriptor so that the Pandora app can control playback etc by sending commands back to Media Service for that handle descriptor (e.g. pause on xyz song handle, play xyz song handle, etc).
- B. Media Service Function initiates HTTP download by calling libstagefright which conducts the HTTP song download process. At some point in the download process the Media Service Function begins playback with a media player under the control of the media service function and in accordance with the Pandora app playback commands for the media object handle for the song being played back.
- C. A Classification and Accounting Agent Function 210 included in the Media Service Function writes the NRI descriptor into a table located in Application Usage/Flow Mapping 320 and also associates the NRI with the Pandora app by writing a Pandora app identifier descriptor into the same table entry within 320. This table entry is then communicated to Usage/Classification Reconciliation 400.
- D. The Classification and Enforcement Agent 310 identifies the network data flows (e.g. socket [IP address, destination port, source port, protocol] indexed packet flows) originating from the Media Service Function (and/or possibly the libstagefright function originating the flows), identifies the NRI via packet flow layer 7 inspection, logs the service usage accounting for these packet flows.
- E. The Classification and Enforcement Agent 310 writes into a table entry the following associations: (i) identifier for the Media Service Function originating the flows (and/or possibly the identifier for libstagefright function originating the flows), (ii) the NRI, the (iii) service usage classification for these flows and accounting for these flows, and (iv) possibly the service usage accounting for these flows. This table entry is then communicated to Usage/Classification Reconciliation 400.
- F. Usage/Classification Reconciliation 400 then uses these two table entries, which both have common entries for the NRI and the Media Service Function (and/or possibly the libstagefright function) to make the association between the Pandora app and the service usage classification and possibly the service usage accounting. These parameters may then be written into Usage/Classification Data Base 500.

# Proxy Service Manager (e.g., Media Service Library in Android) Classification Mapping using virtual tagging



# Proxy Service Manager (e.g. Media Service Library in Android) Classification Mapping using in-band/literal tagging



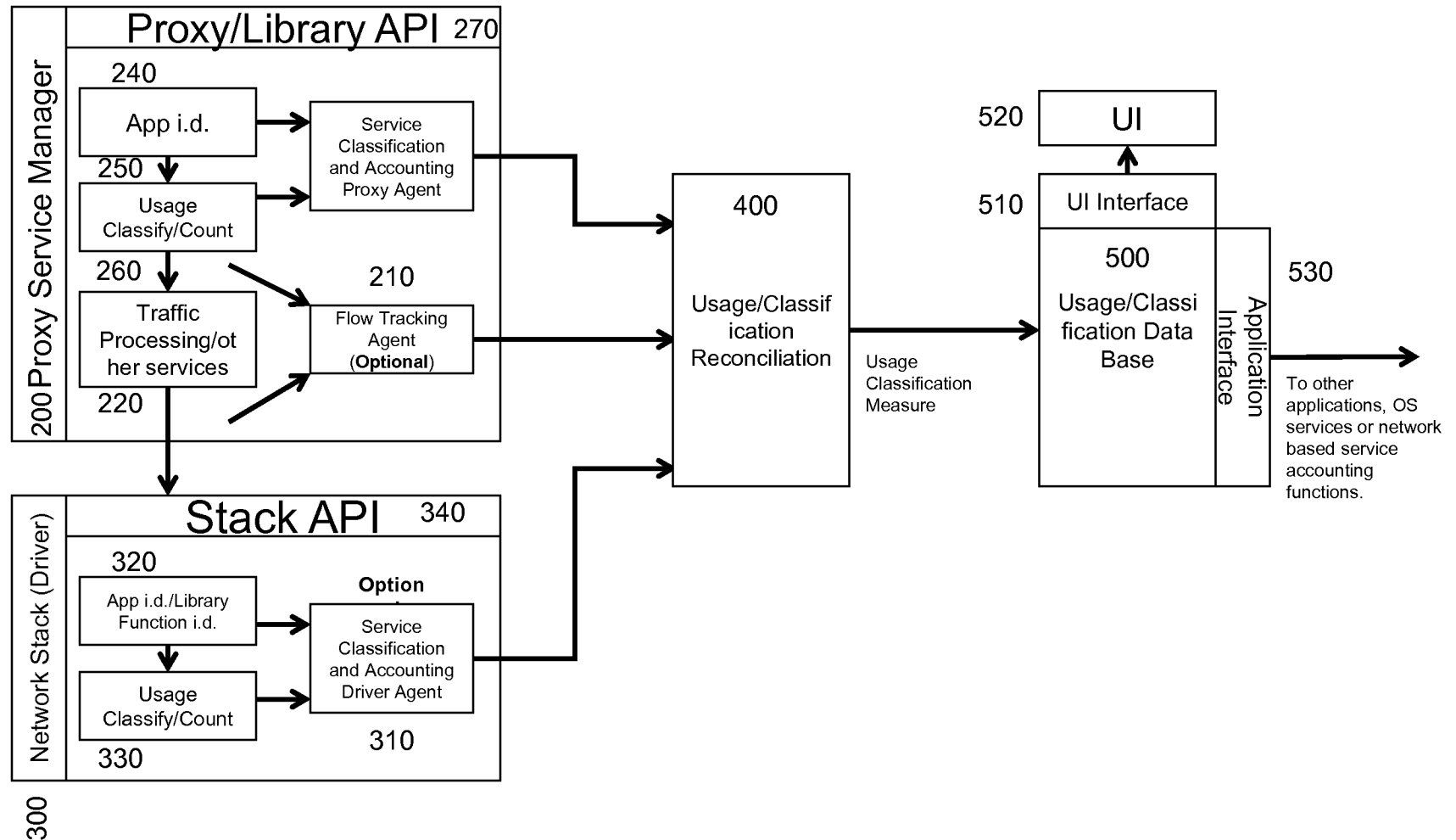


# Proxy Client Counter Embodiments

- In some embodiments, the Proxy Service Manager can perform application identification & classification, usage monitor and counting. This allows service usage to be classified and associated with an application prior to proxy processing. Classification can be accomplished with a software agent (the Service Classification and Accounting Agent) added to the Proxy Service Manager software program (or library function). The Service Classification and Accounting Proxy Agent can identify which application requested or is processing the data transfer with the network and include this as part of the data flow classification for the data transfer. The Service Classification and Accounting Proxy Agent can inspect the traffic to determine other parameters such as network destination (e.g. domain, url, network address, IP address, traffic flow identifier, port address, etc.) or type of traffic (e.g. data or voice, network protocol [e.g. TCPIP, UDP, native IP, HTTP, SSL, etc.]). The Service Classification and Accounting Proxy Agent can also classify the traffic with other parameters such as active network, network state (network busy state, time of day, type of network [3G/4G/WiFi/etc.]). The Service Classification and Accounting Proxy Agent may also monitor service usage and account for traffic.
- In some embodiments, the Proxy Service Manager includes a Service Classification and Accounting Proxy Agent that uses a flow tracking function as discussed in a previous embodiment description to associate the requesting application network service flows between the requesting application and the Proxy Service Manager and tracks these flows through the traffic processing or other service processing that takes place in the Proxy Service Manager and the tracks the network service flows into the OS network stack interface. The Service Classification and Accounting Proxy Agent can then provide the classification and/or usage accounting results to the Usage Classification and Reconciliation Agent which can then reconcile the service classification and usage that is reported by the Proxy Service Manager Service Classification and Accounting Proxy Agent against classification and/or usage accounting results that are reported by other agents on other parts of the data path between the requesting application and the network (e.g. a Service Classification and Accounting Driver Agent located in the network stack driver that is discussed in various embodiments in other patents filed by these inventors).
- The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be stored in a local device (or OS) data base. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to a device (or OS) UI function for the purpose of displaying usage classifications to a user. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to other applications, OS service functions, other device software functions, or network based service classification and/or accounting functions.



# Proxy Client Counter Figure





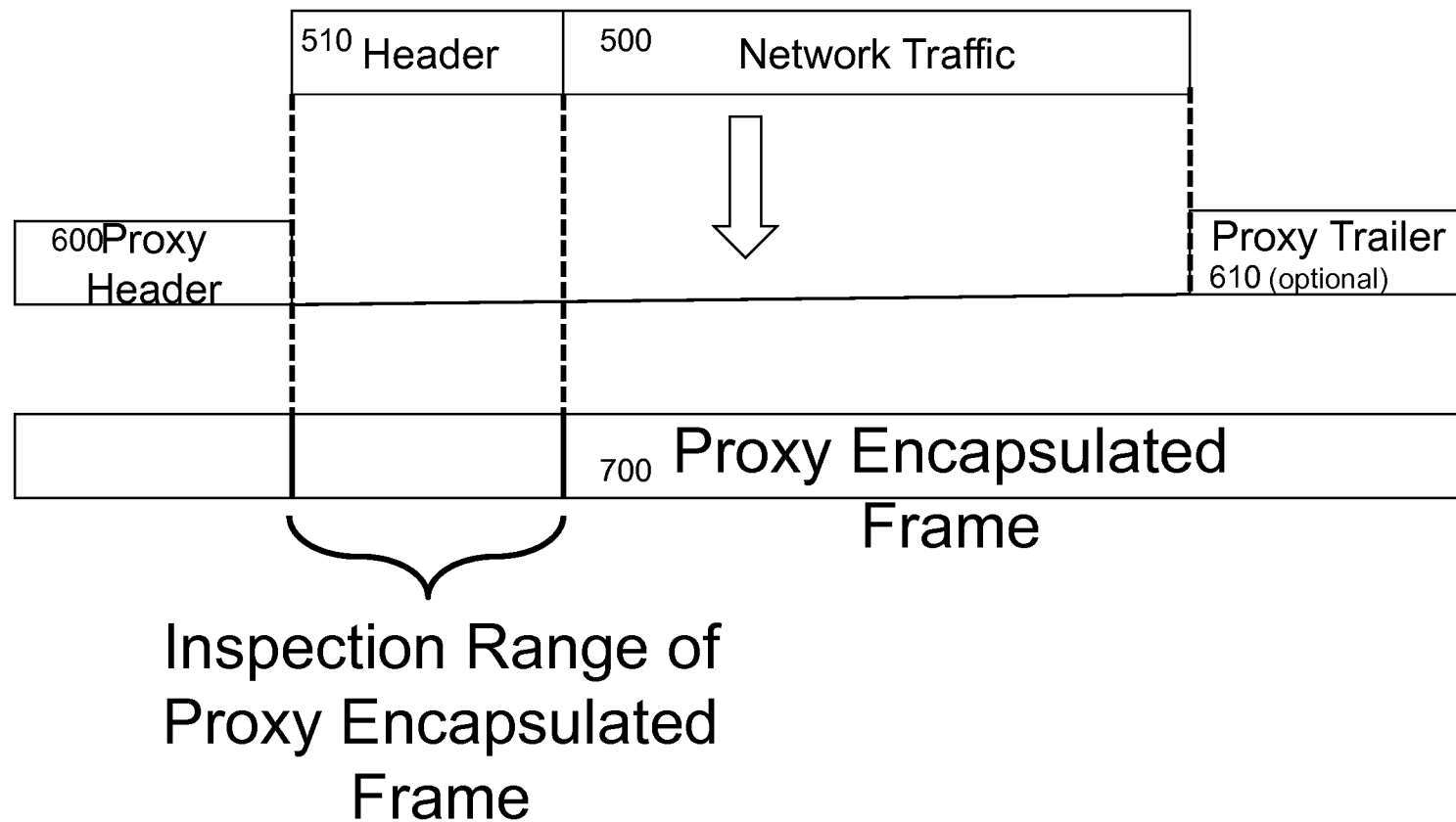


# Proxy Encapsulation DPI Embodiments

- In some embodiments, the Proxy Service Manager encapsulates the received frames (or packets) by adding its own header and trailer fields. The encapsulated frames (or packets) traffic is then forwarded with a header (possibly trailer) to a network proxy server or proxy gateway. The encapsulated frames are then forwarded to the Network stack where the Service Classification and Accounting Driver Agent inspects the traffic to classify and possibly account for it.
- In some embodiments, the classification includes the Service Classification and Accounting Driver Agent steps of first determining that the frame (or packet) is a packet with a proxy forwarding destination specification, determine the Inspection Range of Proxy Encapsulated Frame within the encapsulated frame traffic (this is the encapsulated packet byte offset where the destination information and/or other classification information from the original requesting application packet is located), then inspecting this byte offset range to determine the classification of the original requesting application traffic, and then associating the classification or usage accounting with the original packet information and/or the requesting application.
- The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be stored in a local device (or OS) data base. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to a device (or OS) UI function for the purpose of displaying usage classifications to a user. The results of the service usage classification and/or accounting can be provided to other applications, OS service functions, other device software functions, or network based service classification and/or accounting functions.



# Proxy Encapsulation DPI Figure



**Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal****Application Number:****Filing Date:****Title of Invention:**

FRAMEWORK FOR DEVICE ASSISTED SERVICES

**First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:**

Gregory G. Raleigh

**Filer:**

Michael J. Schallop

**Attorney Docket Number:**

RALEP046+

Filed as Large Entity

**Provisional Filing Fees****Description****Fee Code****Quantity****Amount****Sub-Total in  
USD(\$)****Basic Filing:**

Provisional application filing

1005

1

220

220

**Pages:****Claims:****Miscellaneous-Filing:****Petition:****Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:****Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:****Extension-of-Time:**

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				220

**Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt**

<b>EFS ID:</b>	9290419
<b>Application Number:</b>	61435564
<b>International Application Number:</b>	
<b>Confirmation Number:</b>	6704
<b>Title of Invention:</b>	FRAMEWORK FOR DEVICE ASSISTED SERVICES
<b>First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:</b>	Gregory G. Raleigh
<b>Customer Number:</b>	21912
<b>Filer:</b>	Michael J. Schallop/Veronica Pula
<b>Filer Authorized By:</b>	Michael J. Schallop
<b>Attorney Docket Number:</b>	RALEP046+
<b>Receipt Date:</b>	24-JAN-2011
<b>Filing Date:</b>	
<b>Time Stamp:</b>	16:27:51
<b>Application Type:</b>	Provisional

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**File Listing:**

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Provisional Cover Sheet (SB16)	RALEP046plus_Application_Data_Sheet.pdf	999985 fd9ea700ec570bf2e27f9eb62639027f413267f5	no	3
<b>Warnings:</b>					
<b>Information:</b>					
2	Specification	RALEP046plus_App.pdf	806032 3a9d2e1f18384eb16057ba0b7c666eaa392f5459	no	17
<b>Warnings:</b>					
<b>Information:</b>					
3	Fee Worksheet (PTO-875)	fee-info.pdf	29289 a3d2cbde7a4920e6a15c8e832bf4443c337dcbab	no	2
<b>Warnings:</b>					
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